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January 21, 1974 No. 5538

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* NATIONAL *
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WORKER-TECHNICIANS

Vigorously Promote Technical Education and Train a Technical Force of the Working Class

by

the Propaganda and Education Unit of the Shanghai Municipal Trade Union Council

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 24, 1973)

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, technical education for workers in Shanghai has been gradually developed under the guidance of Chairman Mao's instructions concerning the training of vast contingents of intellectuals of the working class and his teaching, "Take the road of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant in training technicians from among the workers." Technical education has made new developments following the constant penetration of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work. Over 2,000 units in the industrial, communication, finance and trade systems in the whole city have at present carried out diverse forms of spare-time technical education, with the participation of over 200,000 staff members and workers in studies. There are 34 "July 21" workers' universities modeled on the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant in the whole city. A spare-time industrial vocational school is run in each of the ten districts and 358 spare-time technical middle schools are operated by factories. Under the leadership of the CCP Shanghai Municipal Committee, we lead the various types of workers' technical schools in the whole city to study the experience of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant, take the brilliant road charted by Chairman Mao and strive to train a technical force of the working class. We understand through practice that popularizing technical education among workers is an important path to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in training technical talents of the working class. A great number of worker-students graduating from various types of technical schools have raised to a greater extent their knowledge of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and their theoretical and technical knowledge. They play an active role in the

cause of socialist revolution and construction and have become the backbone force of production, design and the revolution in education.

Promoting Technical Education and Training a Technical Force of the Working Class Meet the Needs of Continuing the Revolution and Consolidating the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the industrial front in Shanghai has criticized the revisionist line in scientific technology during the great proletarian cultural revolution. After mounting the stage of scientific research and technical design, the worker-technicians have shattered the state of bourgeois monopoly of technology and revealed their great creative power. In order to consolidate and strengthen the leadership of the working class in the sphere of scientific technology and further develop the role of Shanghai as an industrial base, we must vigorously promote technical education so as to achieve greater, better and more economical results in training a technical force of the working class.

Through the struggle to smash the Liu Shao-ch'i renegade clique and the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, the broad masses of workers are high in enthusiasm for socialism and for learning technology for the revolution. But the leading comrades in some units have insufficient understanding of the importance of promoting technical education. Some comrades think that the factories shoulder heavy tasks and cannot spare any energy for running schools, while other comrades are of the opinion that the main task of the factory is to carry out production and that training worker-technicians is the responsibility of institutions of higher learning.

We follow Chairman Mao's teaching, "If there is only initiative among the broad masses but no strong initiative among the leading cadres in properly organizing the masses, then the initiative of the masses cannot last nor can it be correctly oriented and raised to a higher plane" and focus attention on conducting ideological work for leading cadres at all levels and cadres responsible for education. We organize them to study the Party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism and Chairman Mao's thought on revolution in education, review and sum up the experiences and lessons drawn from the struggle between the two classes and the two lines in the sphere of technology and discuss the significance of running schools by factories so that the broad masses of cadres can understand that before the working class can consolidate its leadership in the sphere of scientific technology, constantly develop the cause of socialist construction and insist on the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, it must train and promote its own technical force and realize the dictatorship of the working class over the bourgeoisie in the technical field. To fulfill this task, the operation of schools by factories to offer technical education for the workers constituts an effective measure in addition to the form of selecting and sending workers with practical experience from factories to institutions of higher learning for training. We also organize meetings for the exchange of experiences in the operation of schools by factories, and educate all with the practical experiences and teaching results of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant and other units in the revolution in education.

The comrades spoke with deep understanding after these activities, "The factories have to turn out two kinds of products. They have to turn out material products as well as develop talents. If they are only engaged in material production and do not grasp the work of developing talents, Chairman Mao's instruction concerning the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat cannot be really implemented."

Through eradicating ideological obstacles and the clarifying the significance of running schools of factories, technical education has made headway in many factories and enterprises.

Link Theory with Practice, Combine Education with Production Achieve Greater, Faster, Better and More Economical Results in Training the Technical Force of the Working Class

Chairman Mao points out, "Education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor." In implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education, the factories and technical schools pay great attention to educating the broad masses of workers-students in ideology and political line in conjunction with the three great revolutionary movements. They guide the worker-students to criticize the revisionist line in education carried out by Liu Shao-ch'i and the ultra-Right essence of the revisionist line advocated by Lin Piao, and put political education in command of technical education so as to enable the worker-students to embrace a high sense of class responsibility in studying technology for the revolution.

Shanghai is a diversified industrial city and has to train vocational and technical talents for various fields. According to their actual conditions, the various units have created certain forms of teaching compatible with this characteristic in their activities to conduct technical education for the masses.

1. Conduct teaching in conjunction with typical products.

As is the case with the "July 21" workers' university of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant, the method of conducting teaching in conjunction with typical products is in correspondence with the law of understanding of people, that is, the principle of from the particular to the general, and can achieve the result of inferring the rest from what is already known or understanding by means of the inference process. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching concerning "practice, knowledge, again practice, again knowledge," teaching and practice are conducted side by side so as to enable the students to study while they work, combine theoretical studies closely with practical activities and transform the past tendency of having "a host of theories totally unrelated to realities."

Such a method was attacked and doubted by some people. They said that "such a method will produce too limited a scope of knowledge and cannot produce great results" and that "it is good only for the manufacturing technology but not for design." But such arguments were soon proved wrong by facts. For example the Workers' University of the Shanghai Boiler Plant set up the specialty

for the design and manufacture of boilers and conducted teaching with the typical product of a 400 tons/hour ultrapressure boiler used in a 125,000-kilowatt turbo-generating set with inner water-cooled stator and rotor. After more than two years of teaching practice, the worker-students have fundamentally grasped the demands for the design and manufacture of these large-size boilers as well as the principle of design and manufacture of small boilers and boilers of a larger size. They have successively produced many componenets of boilers for five power stations (such as a coal-saving device, a reheating device, an air-preheating device and a water-pipe system). Some of these are being produced and some are already in operation.

2. Conduct teaching in conjunction with the reform of technical installations in the old plants.

Some units of the textile, light industrial handicraft and other industrial systems in Shanghai carry out technical education and conduct teaching with the task of reforming the technical installations in mind so as to achieve the aim of reforming the plant installations and training technical talents. For example, the factories under the Tools Company of the Shanghai Handicrafts Bureau are generally small plants and they produce by hand handicraft tools and lighting equipment based on their experience. The transformation of manual production to mechcnical production, of production by experience into scientific production, represents a revolution in the production of tools and lighting equipment. In their two years of study, the 28 students in the mechanical class at the workers' university of the Liaoyuan Plant for lighting equipment are partially removed from production, and they study as they carry out technical innovations. They have designed and remodeled three automatic and semi-automatic lathes for special purposes, completed eleven major technical innovations and solved 13 difficult problems in production. After graduation, these students have completed six technical innovations, among which an edge-rolling machine equipped with a light-shielding screen has raised the production efficiency by nearly ten times.

3. Conduct teaching in conjunction with the popularization of new techniques.

Teaching in conjunction with the popularization of new techniques mainly adopts the form of running specialized training classes. Shanghai adopts diverse forms of operation by bureaux, enterprises and factories to popularize the technology of electronics, jet and laser. The spare-time industrial and vocational schools in the various districts also shoulder this task. Such a form of teaching is flexible and convenient. The training time is short but results are rapidly achieved and the actual problems are solved. The textile and light industrial bureaux and the Luwan and P'ut'o in Shanghai, have in the past few years trained an electronic technical force of over 15,000 people. The Bureau of Light Industry has in the past four years held eleven terms of specialized training classes in electronic technology to popularize among the workers advanced techniques and equipment. It has trained over 700 workers reformed and manufactured nearly a hundred important items of electronic technology and equipment and compiled over 20 kinds of teaching and reference materials on electronic technology. The electromechanical installations in many trades and factories are equipped with electronic techniques which make the control of procedures

simple and easy, economize electricity, improve the quality of the products and alleviate the intensity of labor.

Since the three above-mentioned forms of teaching are linked up with the specialties, have specific tasks to perform, give weight to the links of practice and are closely combined with the realities of production, they are greatly welcomed by the broad masses of workers. The comrades and workers have summed up things with four phrases, which are: "With the problems of production in mind, link up theory with practice, design things with genuine skills, and solve problems through learning and application.

The Question of the Form of Running Schools, the Contingent of Teachers and Teaching Materials Must Adhere to the Mass Line

Chairman Mao points out, "The mass movement is necessary in all work. Things won't go without the mass movement." The proletarian revolution in education is a profound socialist revolution and cannot be carried out without the participation of the broad masses of workers. Adherence to the mass line, mobilization of the masses and launching mass movements are the basic methods for conducting technical education.

1. Adopt diverse forms to run schools.

When the schools were first run, some units relied on only a few people. The form was monotonous and could not meet the desire of the broad masses of workers for schooling. The masses of workers criticized the conservative ways of thinking of the leading cadres and put forward the proposal that conditions be actively created for making do with what was available, so that diverse forms could be adopted to run schools. Criticized and educated by the masses, the leading cadres energetically supported their proposal. This led to the rapid development of spare-time education (including technical education). The present forms of school operation include: operation by factories, joint operation, operation by enterprises, bureaux, districts and municipalities (for example, the spare-time university of technology in Shanghai). Factories with the necessary conditions also run schools at the factory level and workshop level. The specialties set up vary in depth. There are colleges, secondary vocational schools, short-course training classes for special subjects and technical forums. The students are either totally or partially removed from production; and some also study in their spare time. This meets the demands of the broad masses of workers for studying technology for the revolution.

2. Build a teaching force with the workers as the mainstay for combination with the original teachers.

Chairman Mao points out, "The question of teaching reform is mainly a question of teaching staff." Many units select teachers from among the workers and technicians, pay attention to training worker-teachers through the practice of teaching and strive to build a teaching force with the workers as the mainstay for combination with the original teachers. The worker-teachers possess profound proletarian feelings, and have a strong revolutionary spirit. They have

rich practical experience in production, and play a tremendous role in carrying out well the revolution in education. Most of the worker-teachers are not removed from production. They work in collaboration with the original teachers for mutual improvements, implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and strive to conduct properly technical education for the workers. At present, Shanghai is in possession of a technical teaching force of over 9,000 people. There were formerly only more than ten teachers shouldering the tasks of teaching electronic technology and electrical appliances and installations in the spare-time industrial technical school in the Luwan district. In order to reform the teaching ranks and satisfy the need of the broad masses of workers for schooling, this school selects teachers from among workers and its own worker-student graduates, and has on different occasions recruited over 30 workers with practical experiences to serve as lecturers in the various specialities. This has not only solved the problem of inadequate teaching staff, but more significantly also brought a new scene to the school and created favorable conditions for the original teachers to join forces with and learn from the workers, and remold their world outlook. Many factory-run workers' universities have also established links with the factories and invited teachers from colleges and vocational schools to teach theoretical courses in their specialties. Besides shouldering the teaching tasks, these teachers carry out technical innovations together with the worker-students, solve the problems of key technology and key equipment in production and play a very useful role.

3. The method of walking on two legs must be adopted in the compilation of teaching materials.

Chairman Mao points out, "The people with real personal knowledge are those engaged in practice the wide world over." The masses of workers must be aroused and relied on in the compilation of teaching materials. The prominent features of the new teaching materials compiled by the three-in-one combination of workers, specialized personnel and teachers are their links with the specialities, their strong specialized character and conciseness. When teaching is conducted with typical products, the workers all understand what they should learn, and what the important and difficult points are. They possess rich experiences in production and are the most competent people to speak. The participation of the workers in the compilation can bring about the unity of theory and practice. For example the teaching materials of the specialty in liquid pressure at the spare-time unidersity of technology in Shanghai were compiled with this method. The teachers of this specialty went deep into factories and summed up the practical experiences of the master-workmen together with the workers and technicians. They incorporated the typical liquid-pressure elements and actual examples in production into the teaching materials, thus strengthening the links of practice. This makes the teaching materials specific and practical, and give better results in teaching. We understand that only through adopting the method of walking on two legs can the needs of popularizing technical education be met, the old system of teaching materials be shattered and a new system of proletarian teaching materials be established.

Our work is only beginning and we have not done enough. From now on we must go deep into reality, rely on the masses of workers, strengthen investigations and studies and seriously sum up experiences. We must support the

newborn things, understand this task from the plane of implementing the Party's basic line, energetically promote the two-line struggle in technical education and strengthen spare-time technical education for the workers. Guided by the spirit of the 10th Party Congress, we must further map out plans and strive to implement this great historic mission set forth by Chairman Mao for training a technical force of the working class.

* * *

BUILDING OF SOCIALISM

Reliance on the Working Class Is a Basic Experience in the Building of Socialism

- some representatives at the Conference on Exchange of Experience in Learning from Tach'ing in industry of Shansi Province talk about their appreciation of reliance on the workers to operate enterprises well

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 25, 1973)

Comrade Chou En-lai in his report to the 10th Party Congress pointed out, "One basic experience from our socialist construction over more than two decades is to rely on the masses." Recently, some representatives who attended the conference on exchange of experience in learning from Tach'ing in industry held in Shansi Province studied in depth the documents of the 10th Party Congress. They seriously summed up their experiences, and in connection with the realities of their own units, talked about their appreciation of reliance on the working masses to operate well socialist enterprises. They were unanimously of the opinion that it was necessary to consistently implement the Party's mass line in order to operate well the socialist enterprises. Under any situation at any time, as long as one wholeheartedly relies on the working class and fully arouse the enthusiasm of the broad masses, one can take any stronghold and be ever victorious.

Rely on the Masses Whether the Conditions Are Good or Bad

Within our industrial enterprises, the leading comrades of some units very often face the following situation. When the conditions of their places are poor, they think in terms of arousing the masses, relying on them, and diligently trying to change the existing conditions. But when under favorable conditions, they simply rely on superior equipment and technology, and forget about the Party's mass line. Where is the fault in this kind of practice? Deputy Secretary Ch'en Li-chung of the Party committee of T'aiyuan Heavy Machinery Plant provided an answer with their practice of struggle in the last two years.

The T'aiyuan Heavy Machinery Plant is one of the key enterprises in our nation's machine building industry. The workers' technological standards are higher, their mechanical equipment is relatively complete, and their conditions are better. However, for a time the Party committee of this plant only saw such superior equipment and technical conditions. It thought that as long as the plans were properly implemented, there was no need to worry about the non-fulfillment of production assignments. It neglected to rely wholeheartedly on the working mass, and as a result, it occasionally failed to fulfill the state plans.

An outstanding manifestation of the passive state of production was that hot work was unable to match pace with the demand of cold work. Sometimes, the blanks were mechanically processed when they were still scorching to the

hand. This resulted in an excess of waste products as well as products of inferior quality and complaints from the masses. In 1971 in order to solve this problem, the factory's Party committee put forward the slogan "Promote hot work through grasping cold work." But things did not turn out as desired, and work became more lethargic. Was the capacity for hot work too low for turning out blanks? No. The steel smelting capacity of the T'aiyuan Heavy Machinery Plant was over 80,000 tons per year, and should be more than enough for processing 30,000 or more tons of blanks for mechanical parts. What then were the reasons? The mass of workers sharply pointed out that the key to the inability of hot work to match pace with cold work lay in the failure to implement to the full the relevant policy of the Party and to bring the enthusiasm of the masses into full play. The Party committee of the plant listened to the workers' opinions and seriously studied and implemented the Party's policies. Starting with basic-line education, it arranged proper work for several hundred engineers and technicians, and solidly established a work system as needed. It especially promoted a number of elder workers and outstanding young workers with practical experience to leading posts in various units, and brought into full play their role and special skills. On this basis, the factory's Party committee went one step further to mobilize the people and organized a battle for hot work that called for "half a year's stock of blanks." By the end of 1972, they had already stocked up 7,000 tons of blanks for 1973 and had basically changed the passive situation in production. In 1972, this factory overfulfilled the state plan in every way. By the end of November this year, they had already fulfilled one month ahead of schedule the annual state production plan.

Reviewing what they had gone through in the last two years, Ch'en Li-chung said that certain equipment and technical know-how constituted the material basis for the success of production. But whatever equipment or technique had to be controlled by people, and only by wholeheartedly relying upon the working masses could the good conditions be brought into full play.

We Must Have Faith in the Masses Whether the Task Is a Heavy or Light One

Many representatives pointed out in their talks that industrial production was not balanced. It was often the case that some tasks were lighter and some heavier. However, we had to rely on the masses no matter the task was light or heavy. If we overlooked to arouse and rely on the masses at a time the task was light, the "light" task might become a "heavy" one and might even develop grave difficulties. Chairman Chang Pao-chiang of the revolutionary committee of the T'aiyuan Chemical-Fertilizer Plant spoke of their understanding in this respect.

In 1972, the state gave this chemical-fertilizer plant a production assignment of 100,000 tons of synthetic ammonia which was equivalent to 80 percent of the factory's planned capacity. At that time, the broad masses of staff members and workers called for fully tapping the potentialities of the equipment and improving technological operations, to increase the output of chemical-fertilizers by a big margin for helping agricultural production. But a small number of leading cadres did not accept the opinion of the masses, and work proceeded steadily but apathetically. Consequently, although they managed to

fulfill the production task assigned them by the state, the range of increase in chemical-fertilizer output decreased by 8.2 percent compared with that of the previous year.

When summing up this lesson learned from experience, the Party committee of T'aiyuan Chemical-Fertilizer Plant organized cadres at all levels to seriously study Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao's great discourses on the mass line. They penetratingly criticized "the theory that the masses are backward" and the idealist conception of history that "heroes are makers of history" advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. They realized that the mass line is the basic line of the Party. When the task is heavy, we must rely on the masses, before we can overcome difficulties and win victory. When the task is light, we likewise have to rely on the masses before we can achieve better results.

This year, the state gave them a production assignment of 120,000 tons of synthetic ammonia, which represented an increase of less than 10 percent compared with the previous year's actual production, and was also lower than the capacity designed for the plant and the previous record level accomplished by this plant. From the beginning of the year, the Party committee of the factory mobilized all the staff members and workers of the factory, seriously conducted line education, carried out technical innovation and technical revolution on a large scale, fully tapped the potentialities of the equipment, and fought for piercing the factory's planned capacity and previous records. At that time, the 22,000 cu. m. air chamber for the production of synthetic ammonia sprang a serious leak. If not repaired in time, it would not only cause losses to state property, but also make it difficult to fulfill the assignment. If the machine was stopped for repair, production would also be affected. What should be done? The Party committee handed this problem to the masses, and explained the significance of the completion of this assignment to aiding spring farming and the fulfillment of the annual state plan. The masses were very quickly aroused, and they put forward the slogan "No delay in both production and repair." They used the 2,000 cu. m. air chamber originally used for methyl alcohol to substitute the one for synthetic ammonia and carried on production while they repaired the air chamber. As a consequence, the overhaul task was triumphantly completed 28 days ahead of schedule, and the production of chemical-fertilizer was also overfulfilled. By the end of September, the total industrial output value of the factory had already overfulfilled the annual state plan by 4.6 percent three months ahead of schedule and was 46 percent higher than the corresponding period of the previous year, and 41 percent higher than the highest record in history. Volume of production went beyond the planned capacity as well as the record level in history.

Seek Advice from the Masses Whether the Results Are Big or Small

The following situation occurs frequently. When a task in an enterprise does not achieve sufficiently large results, the leaders are able to heed what the masses say. But once some achievements are scored in work, they sometimes ignore what the masses say. Secretary Hsieh Ch'uan-kuei of the Party committee of Shikochieh coal mine--an advanced unit well known throughout the country--said that as far as the leader cadres are concerned, difficulties are tests and results are even bigger tests. On this question we have drawn lessons from experience.

In 1963, the mine was rated as one of the five national red banners in recognition of their diligence and thriftiness in the operation of enterprises. In the first few years, the Party committee of the mine bore in mind Chairman Mao's teaching that "modesty helps one go forward, whereas conceit makes one lag behind." They closely relied on the broad mass of staff members and workers, continuously carried forward the style of diligence and thriftiness in mining, and increased the coal output by a big margin. However, in 1971 when they completed 14 days in advance the half yearly production assignment of crude coal set by the state, some leader cadres thought that since Shihkochieh was "an old mine with old equipment making contributions every year, it would be alright to keep to the present level." They made all the decisions themselves, and did not heed what the masses said. For a time, the number of accidents increased and production gradually decreased thus affecting the fulfillment of the state assignment. Subsequently, they mobilized all the workers to look into the causes and to draft solutions. They finally changed the situation and fulfilled 50 days ahead of schedule the crude coal production plan for the whole year.

When summing up work in 1971, the mine's Party committee realized that when work proceeded more smoothly and the results are more prominent, if the masses were forgotten, work would become passive, and the Party cause would suffer. In the face of achievements, one must correctly treat oneself and correctly treat the masses. Only then could one advance further. From then on, every time they were cited, they aroused the masses to look for their shortcomings. Every time they scored some achievement, they would set a new assignment for themselves, and consult the masses on every matter. Because of their adherence to the mass line, the crude coal output of this mine increased progressively at over 10 percent per year and was rated as the first advanced enterprise in Shansi in learning from Tach'ing in industry. They decided to guard against arrogance and rashness, and led all workers of the mine to march forward in victory in the direction charged by the 10th Party Congress.

Many representatives at the conference cited many facts to show that in order to thoroughly carry out the Party's general line of "building socialism by going "all out and aiming high, to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results," we must master the principle of "from the masses, to the masses," mobilize the masses, and launch mass campaigns. Only by so doing can we guarantee the smooth launching of mass campaigns like "in industry, learn from Tach'ing," and insure the progress of enterprises along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

* * *

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Revolution in Education Develops New Teacher Student Relation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1974)

new relations as close comrades-in-arms have been forged between the revolutionary teachers and worker-peasant-soldier students at peking university while they join forces in making the revolution in education over the past three years.

the revolutionary teachers and students have been guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line in education and steeled side by side in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. by linking theory with practice, they have made advances in remoulding their world outlook. the teachers have raised the level of their teaching and the students have become better able to analyse and solve problems with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. both are advancing in the direction of becoming red and expert.

some of the teachers and students of the philosophy department went to the huangkochuang brigade on peking's outskirts during spring sowing in 1972 so as to study philosophy against the background of concrete class struggle. they worked in the field alongside the commune members and joined them in studying marxism-leninism and criticizing lin piao and rectifying the style of work. in the evenings, they attended study classes for brigade and team cadres or called at commune members' homes to help with their study. teachers often worked late into the night to help students prepare lectures on "the manifesto of the communist party". the teachers and students not only fulfilled their assignment, but linked marxist theory with the commune members' struggle to criticize lin piao's revisionism. the mass movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work served to heighten the commune members' awareness of the struggle between the two lines, which in turn helped speed up spring sowing. this was a profound education for the teachers and students. a militant friendship between them developed in the course of such activities. the students said: "in the old-type universities, the teachers and students sat apart from each other; today, they are comrades-in-arms fighting in the same trench."

the new relation is shown in the teachers' attitude toward the worker-peasant-soldier students. kuo kuang-hsin, a worker with 18 years of experience, encountered many difficulties in the study of philosophy when he entered the university. teacher tsao yu-wen, son of a fallen revolutionary hero, said encouragingly: "now that chairman mao's revolutionary line in education has

opened the university to worker-peasant-soldier students, we must not let even a single class brother lag behind." he tutored kuo kuang-hsin whenever necessary. another teacher, feng kuo-jui, said: "i owe my knowledge to the party, chairman mao and the workers, peasants and soldiers, and today i want to share it with the workers, peasants and soldiers. so your difficulties are mine too." he helped kuo kuang-hsin frequently, sometimes even when he himself was ill. the student was inspired by this to overcome his difficulties and successfully completed his three years of study.

"in the problem of transforming education it is the teachers who are the main problem." the university party committee attaches importance to remoulding the teachers' world outlook in developing the new teacher-student relation. taking the party's basic line for the historical period of socialism as the key, the party committee pays attention to the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in the realm of ideology. it encourages the teachers to join the students in criticizing the old education system under the revisionist line characterized by estrangement from proletarian politics, productive labour and the worker-peasant masses, and to acquire a thorough understanding of the principle "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour".

during the past three years, the teachers spent about one-third of their time every year with the students in concrete struggles in villages and factories. there they lived, studied and fought alongside the worker-peasant masses while teaching. this provided excellent conditions for the workers and peasants to re-educate the teachers ideologically and politically so that they could remould their world outlook and further their professional training.

while staying in villages or factories, many teachers combined teaching with investigations and research. they gave lectures on theoretical subjects on the basis of production in the villages and factories and concrete problems familiar to the students, and fused teaching with productive labour and scientific research. the lectures were often followed by discussions for the students to comment on the teaching methods and texts to help the teachers to improve them. the teachers and students were able to improve their teaching and studying in this way.

a teacher of the russian language department recalled that he had doubted the ability of the worker-peasant-soldier students to learn foreign languages. "later, i went with them to work in a factory, where we stayed together, exchanged ideas, and built friendship. i came to know more about the conditions of their study and their requirements and therefore was able to

gear my lectures to their needs." this way of acting as pupils while serving as teachers has enabled the teaching staff to improve their work effectively by basing the lectures on the students' actual needs.

the new relationship of mutual-aid was also fostered in joint teacher-student scientific research done in connection with subjects raised by factories.

tsao tsung-hsun, a professor of biology who had studied abroad, once took several students to do research at a starch thread mill. she found that the workers were more anxious to find out why sour liquor caused starch sedimentation than the subject the mill had previously agreed to. she hesitated about which topic to handle, but the students supported the workers' request, and she agreed.

since there were no available data directly related to the subject, she and the students joined the workers in productive labour while learning from them, making investigations and summing up experience.

often working many hours on end with the students and having close chats with them from time to time, 53-year-old professor tsao developed deep comradeship with the students. three students, who are communist party members, presented her with a copy of the party constitution when they learned of her wish to join the party. they studied it with her and encouraged her to set herself the target of attaining the requirements for party membership.

while helping each other ideologically and politically, the professor and students collectively did the research. through repeated experiments, they eventually found the answer to the problem: it was lactic bacteria in the sour liquor that caused the sedimentation.

professor tsao said: "i've been studying plant physiology and biochemistry for almost thirty years, but only in the revolution in education did i begin truly to understand the fundamental question of how to make it serve proletarian politics and the workers, peasants and soldiers. what i did before the cultural revolution was no more than conduct laboratory work according to the text and repeat what was written in foreign books. i directed a hundred graduating students in their theses but failed to link these up with reality. now, by combining theory with practice, i've been able to apply my knowledge to living problems".

yet another manifestation of the new teacher-student relationship is the teachers' help to the students both professionally and politically.

a debate occurred among students of chinese literature after they attended the play "bright sunny skies" which depicts the class struggle and struggle between the two lines in 1957 during the movement of agricultural cooperation. most thought it successful in portraying the hero, a rural cadre with high consciousness of class struggle and two-line struggle. but a few of them alleged that it would have been impossible for a rural cadre in those historical circumstances to have such high consciousness of the struggle between the two lines.

this view showed, on the one hand, that these few students had failed to appreciate the initiative of the poor and lower-middle peasants and the advanced elements among them in socialist revolution and construction and therefore were removed from them in thinking and feeling. on the other hand, it reflected the pernicious influence of such revisionist concepts on art and literature as the theory on "truthful writing" (a sort of naturalism in essence) preached by chou yang and company before the cultural revolution. in the final analysis, this was a question of world outlook.

the revolutionary teachers paid great attention to this problem even though it involved only a few students. they gave lectures on the theory of art and literature with this problem in mind and stressed that it was a question of principle, of adhering to the proletarian orientation in art and literature, to appreciate and reflect correctly the heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers. while guiding the students in a study of chairman mao's writings on agricultural cooperation and acquainting them with the historical and social background of the play, the teachers also took them to the countryside around peking to make social investigations on how the cooperative movement in fact had gone ahead. the wealth of facts showing the poor and lower-middle peasants and rural cadres sticking to the socialist road was a vivid education for the students.

at the same time, they organized the students to study the marxist-leninist theory on types in literary creation and chairman mao's theses that works of literature and art should reflect social life and life thus reflected should be more concentrated, more typical and more universal than actual everyday life. on this basis, they made a penetrating criticism of the revisionist concepts of literature and art, thereby raising the ideological level of the students.

WORKER-PEASANT-SOLDIER STUDENTS

Peking University Trains New-Type Students of Arts

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 9, 1974)

the departments of arts of peking university have been undergoing a profound, unprecedented revolution in education. the first class of worker-peasant-soldier students who have taken part in this revolution will graduate this month.

these 757 students, unlike past graduates, were not enrolled directly from senior middle school. they are workers, peasants and soldiers with at least two years of practical experience. guided by chairman mao's teaching "the departments of arts should take all society as their factory", they have spent about four months in each of their three years of study in factories and people's communes, carrying out social investigations and taking part in class struggle, to link theory with practice. students formerly were confined to classrooms and were stuffed with a hodge-podge of information. the university now tries to train the students' ability to analyze and solve problems with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought.

students of philosophy recently completed a new annotated edition of "the analects of confucius" with a critique of the work. this "bible" of sayings by confucius recorded by his disciples has exercised tremendous influence since ancient times. reactionary rulers in the past used it to consolidate their domination. liu shao-chi and lin piao used it to oppose marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, in their attempt to restore capitalism. in response to the call of the tenth party congress to carry the socialist revolution in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture, through to the end, the students set about annotating the text and writing a critique to help the workers, peasants and soldiers in the current nation-wide movement to criticize lin piao and confucius.

professor feng yu-lan of philosophy said: "for more than 2,000 years the analects was annotated and worshipped, never criticized. the book was only put into modern chinese after liberation. now worker-peasant-soldier students annotated and translated the book and made a marxist critique from beginning to end. this is amazing."

the sharp weapon of marxism-leninism helped the students to arrive at the real meaning of confucian sayings long shrouded in obscurantism and reveal confucius as a forefather of all reactionaries.

one confucian saying goes: "a man who acquires new knowledge by reviewing the old can then teach others."

it was long considered correct and was viewed as acceptable by many even after liberation. the students regard it as a manifestation of confucius' metaphysical world outlook and his political stand to restore old things. the cultural heritage, they hold, must not be regarded as wholly fine without dregs and therefore be used in full. it must be critically inherited with chairman mao's viewpoints "weed through the old to bring forth the new", "destroy the old and establish the new" and "pay more attention to the present than to the past". at the same time, the view "practice first" should be maintained, study of reality stressed and originality encouraged.

students of chinese literature in three years cultivated a certain level of creative ability. they produced some fairly good works after joining the workers and peasants in struggle, getting to understand them and learning from them. three soldier students wrote three stories on the harnessing of the haiho river, north china's biggest waterway system, which have been widely acclaimed since they appeared in the november 1973 issue of the "liberation army literature and art". they are vigorous and the language is expressive, simple and unaffected, without any classroom mannerisms, common in student writing in the past. the students spent 40 days in the haiho river basin, making investigations, working and living among the builders.

in "enchanted with river taming", 25-year-old tou yi-shan portrays an ordinary worker with warm feeling. he served in the army several years after finishing junior middle school and his creative effort began only after entering the university. in the past three years he has spent more than one year among the workers and peasants. he became acquainted with their life, identified with their feelings, was moved by their socialist enthusiasm and wanted to write about them. he often says: "we were sent to the university by workers, peasants and soldiers. we are their spokesmen and so we should sing in praise of them."

under liu shao-chi's revisionist educational line before the cultural revolution, the departments of arts of peking university were divorced from the vigorous socialist revolution and construction. students of philosophy did not study the logic of the chinese revolution and those of economics did not study the characteristics of china's economy. most of the students buried themselves in textual research of ancient documents. they could write and talk fluently when all went well, but when class struggle became stormy, their political stand wavered and some even took sides with the bourgeoisie or revisionists.

in taking all of society as their factory, the departments of arts have integrated school with society, teaching with practice, and teachers with workers and peasants.

this makes it possible to implement chairman mao's principle "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour."

learning theory in the course of practice, the students encounter many practical problems that impel them to think and study. this enables them to master theory faster and in a living way. chiang li-tung, a graduate in economics, recently gave a lecture on china's socialist wage system to financial workers at the mentoukou coal mine, on the basis of his investigations and analysis of the wages of this mine and other enterprises in and around peking. he said the socialist principle of distribution "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work" was an integral concept, the first phrase being the prerequisite for the second, but some people used to ignore the first, i.e., high socialist consciousness in work. the lecture was widely praised.

chiang li-tung was a junior middle school graduate who had worked for five years and eight months at the harbin aluminum processing plant before entering college. in the past three years, he has often gone out of the university with his classmates to study the management of socialist enterprises and the distribution system of people's communes. he often gives lectures on political economy to workers.

a number of students of the economics department once ran a political economy evening school for a production brigade under the szuchiching commune. there was a bumper cabbage harvest that autumn and the commercial departments called on peking residents to store more cabbages for the winter. the sales volume exceeded the plan and the departments had to purchase more, but the brigade had dug cellars to store its surplus cabbage. some brigade members said they should sell more cabbages to the state, while others wanted to wait till the coming spring, when the state purchasing price would be higher.

bearing this specific problem in mind, the students expounded the price policy of the state and the importance in socialist society of developing the economy in a planned way. taking the commune as an example, they told how the state, even when there was a bumper harvest, continued to purchase cabbages at normal prices from the commune and sell them at lower retail prices, as well as the economic and political significance of the state's doing this. they also explained the importance of consolidating the worker-peasant alliance and the relations between the interests of the state, the collective and the individual under the socialist system. this aroused lively discussion among the peasants.

they recalled how the state, in order to promote production, had over the years supplied their commune with chemical fertilizer, insecticides and farm machinery at moderate

prices, and how the workers in the capital had come to help them during summer and autumn harvests without any compensation, and the state gave many other kinds of support. finally, they said they should farm for the revolution, put the needs of the state in first place and work for the consolidation of the worker-peasant alliance. then they sold one million more kilogrammes of cabbage to the state. the young students thus liberated political economy from the classroom to arm the peasants, translating it into tremendous material force.

the true worth of taking all society as the factory by the departments of arts will show itself still more after the graduates return to the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

RURAL CADRES

North China Village Cadres Devoted to Public Interest

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Jan. 10, 1974)

the following stories are on everybody's lips in wukung production brigade of jaoyang county in north china's hopei province:

one summer day keng chang-suo, chairman of the brigade revolutionary committee, was passing a melon plot when a young peasant working there offered him a melon. keng chang-suo said: "the melons belong to the collective, and no one is allowed to eat them free of charge. do you think i'm an exception because i am a cadre?"

keng chang-suo is a nationally renowned labour hero. as far back as 1943, he and three other poor peasants organized the first mutual-aid team in wukung village, which was then part of the north china base area for the war of resistance against japanese aggression. the team expanded into an agricultural producers' co-operative following national liberation in 1949, and part of a people's commune in 1958. these transformations brought tremendous changes in the village. the villagers are farming the land with tractors and other machinery. output of grain has grown from 0.75 to more than 7.5 tons per hectare. most of the peasants have built new

houses. but keng chang-suo and his comrades have remained as devoted to the public interest as ever. they never forget chairman mao's teaching that cadres should devote to public duty wholeheartedly.

as a matter of fact, the cadres of wukung village never received one kilogramme of grain or one penny beyond their rightful share of the collective income. piles of peanuts are kept in the brigade office where the cadres often meet and discuss questions for hours in the evening. but no one would pick up peanuts to eat.

"we'd rather entrust the collective property to the cadres than put it in a safe," the brigade members say.

the cadres are always the last to enjoy comfort. on the average, they work more than 270 days a year alongside the brigade members. they take their food when they go elsewhere for meetings and other public business if they don't have to stay overnight, although they could ask the collective for a subsidy.

the government gave the village relief money and material when most of the walls of its houses were cracked by an earthquake in the spring of 1966. the cadres distributed all the relief among the brigade members, although their own houses also needed repairs. more than 200 families have built new houses since then, but chiao li-kuang, deputy secretary of the brigade party branch who was in charge of the relief programme, still lives in his old, dilapidated house. when the brigade members volunteered to help him repair it, he said: "there'll be time for that when all of you have built new houses."

the village government office during the war against japanese aggression has been used as the co-op and brigade office since 1949. when the village set up its co-op in 1952, some people suggested that it be repaired. "better leave it alone till our co-op has become rich," keng chang-suo replied.

a few years later, the same proposal was raised. "we are rich enough to repair the office," the villagers said. the cadres turned down the proposal, saying: "let's wait till all our people have rebuilt their houses."

the brigade members urged the cadres to rebuild the office time and again during the great proletarian cultural revolution. "now that the majority of us have new houses, isn't it time to do something about the office?" they asked. "no hurry," the cadres said, "we have first to build a clinic."

when the clinic was finished, the villagers refused to be put off any longer. but the cadres kept saying:

"no hurry ... no hurry." disappointed, the villagers argued: "you have to agree at least to have the office gate rebuilt. large numbers of visitors come to our village now and then. this old office disgraces us."

"how much chemical fertilizer can we buy with the money to be spent on rebuilding the gate?" the cadres asked. "it would be a greater disgrace if we don't grow crops well exclamation"

the cadres' devotion to the public has inspired the brigade members to do their best for the country and the collective. a big flood destroyed many houses in wukung and inundated its fields in 1963. upon a proposal by the brigade party branch, the peasants turned over the relief material given them by the state to neighbouring brigades which had bigger difficulties. thanks to their hard work to make up for the losses, the brigade tided over the hard time and supplied other affected areas with 60 tons of firewood and 100 tons of vegetables.

north china was hit by a prolonged drought in 1972. the wukung brigade, which had a good harvest, sold the state a total of 400 tons of surplus grain although it was asked to sell 150 tons. it sold another 450 tons last year.

GOOD HARVESTS

Tibetan Hsien Reaps Good Harvests

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jan. 10, 1974)

the people of monba and loba nationalities in meto county of the tibet autonomous region, western china, got 3.75 tons of grain per hectare last year, surpassing the target set in the national programme of agricultural development.

located in the lower reaches of yalu tsangpo river, meto county is fairly warm and has fertile soil. grain output used to be very low because the three kinds of estate holders -- the feudal government, the monasteries and the nobles -- demarcated much fertile land as "sacred soil" not to be cultivated. they slandered the monba and loba people as "savages" and drove them into dense forests.

the communist party and people's government helped the monba and loba people after liberation leave the

forests and established new housing estates for them. under the leadership of the county committee of the party, the minority people reclaimed virgin land and built water conservancy projects in a vigorous drive to learn from china's pace-setting tachai production brigade.

toppling the old idols, young people in a village began cultivating the "sacred land" and dug an irrigation canal through it. they had a rich harvest that year. word of their experience spread, and land reclamation gained momentum throughout the county. the county has created 230 hectares of terraced land in the last few years and dug more than 20 canals along cliffs.

moving from their old slash-and-burn method to scientific farming, the monba and loba people began to raise pigs and collect manure to improve the soil. all communes and production brigades breed good seed for rice, maize and other main crops. many began to grow two rice crops a year to increase yield. one production team of the meto people's commune gathered as much as 7.6 tons of rice per hectare from acreage sown to two crops.

with the development of agricultural production, the people of monba and loba nationalities have improved their life year after year. every commune in the county now has grain reserves, every brigade has bank deposits and every household has surplus grain, in cases running to more than five hundred kilogrammes per capita.

SILK INDUSTRY

East China Province Expands Silk Industry

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Jan. 9, 1974)

the famous silk industry of east china's chekiang province fulfilled its 1973 plan ahead of time. output of white steam filature silk was 19 per cent higher than in 1972, or 15 times the 1949 figure. silk and brocade fabrics registered a 4 per cent increase over 1972.

situated in the lower yangtze valley, the province has a history of more than 2,000 years for sericulture, during which the labouring people have accumulated a wealth of experience in growing mulberries, raising silkworms, reeling silk and manufacturing silk fabrics.

yet mulberry-growing and the silk industry declined before liberation owing to oppression and plunder by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. by the time of liberation, the province had only 11 filatures with outdated equipment and a few handicraft shops. both output and quality were low, and the traditional technique of tapestry almost fell into oblivion.

the industry was rejuvenated and made rapid progress under the party's leadership after liberation. new mulberry farms were set up and old ones expanded, and the output of cocoons rose steadily. scattered mulberry plots were merged into big tracts that ensure stable, high yields on the cocoon-producing hangchiahu plain. scientific sericultural methods enabled the area to produce 43,500 tons of cocoons last year, 6.7 times the 1949 figure.

every county in chekiang, except a few island counties, now raises silkworms. the province's cocoon output in 1973 was double that in 1965, the year prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution. the province now has 129 silk mills and produces more than 1,000 varieties of silk fabrics with over 20,000 designs, including mixed tapestry satin with the characteristics of traditional chinese painting, fabrics for ornamentation and printed fabrics. many of the more than 200 professional designers of silk fabric patterns have been trained from among experienced workers since 1949.

workers' technical innovations have helped chekiang's silk industry achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results. many new types of reeling frames, looms and printing and dyeing machinery have been made. electric-driven looms have replaced all hand-operated ones. an increasing number of automatic reeling frames and looms have been put into use. silk printing and dyeing is completely mechanized.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Meets New Afghan Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 9, 1974)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei today met with mir mohammad yussuf, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of afghanistan to the people's republic of china. they discussed the matter related to the presentation of the latter's credentials.

the new ambassador arrived here on december 31, 1973.

New Afghan Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to NPC Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1974)

mir mohammad yussuf, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of afghanistan to the people's republic of china, today presented his credentials to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

present on the occasion were han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, and lu wei-chao, director of the asian affairs department, and liu hua, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry, and ghulam ghaus waziri, first secretary of the afghan embassy in peking.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih and Chang Hsiang-shan Give Banquet for Japanese Friendship Delegation for Japan-China Workers' Unity

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 9, 1974)

liao cheng-chih, president, and chang hsiang-shan, vice-president, of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the japanese friendship delegation for japan-china workers' unity. leader of the delegation is tomitaro kaneda, deputy leader, yoshimitsu yamamoto, and secretary-general, keikyu wada.

present on the occasion were ma chun-ku, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of departments concerned lin li-yun, ching pu-chun and han hsi-ya.

liao cheng-chih and tomitaro kaneda proposed toasts at the banquet which proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere. they wished further development to the unity between the people and working class of china and japan.

the delegation arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit.

Chang Hsiang-shan Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 9, 1974)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, here today met all members of the local friendship visiting group from kyushu and chugoku led by ryooji kadowaki, and all members of the friendship visiting group of workers and office employees from yamanashi prefecture led by kazo tsukahara. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

the groups arrived in peking yesterday on a visit to china.

Japanese Organizations Hold Party in Celebration of Development of Japan-China Friendship and Economic Relations

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jan. 10, 1974)

the liaison council of japan-china general trade, the japan-china fishery association, the japan-china economic association and the japan association for the promotion of international trade held a new year party here today warmly celebrating the continuous development of the friendship and economic relations between japan and china.

the party was attended by over 800 japanese friends from various walks of life.

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu, other officials of the chinese embassy and leaders of the tokyo association of chinese residents were invited to the party.

speaking on behalf of the four host organizations, kaheita okazaki, representative of the liaison council of japan-china general trade, said that the present international situation requires further strengthening of the friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples. he pledged to make unremitting efforts to this end.

aiichiro fujiyama, president of the japan association for the promotion of international trade, and former diet member yoshimi furui also proposed toasts for everlasting friendship between the two peoples.

a warm atmosphere of friendship prevailed at the party.

CHINA AND KOREA

Head of Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Pyongyang for Home

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jan. 9, 1974)

yao yi-lin, head of the chinese government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, left here for home by train this afternoon after signing the 1974 protocol on goods exchange between china and korea.

seeing the delegation off at the railway station were pang tae ryul, korean vice-minister of foreign trade, and choe sang muk, director of the second bureau of the korean ministry of foreign affairs. chinese ambassador li yun-chuan was also present.

yesterday evening, a banquet was given by the chinese ambassador in honour of the chinese delegation.

guests at the banquet were choe jae u, vice-premier of the administration council of the democratic people's republic of korea; kye ung tae, korean minister of foreign trade; and members of the korean government trade delegation.

yao yi-lin and pang tae ryul spoke at the banquet. they expressed the common desire for continued enhancement and development of the unity and friendship between the two peoples and of the trade relations between the two countries.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

First Tunisian Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to NPC Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 9, 1974)

ridha klibi, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of tunisia to the people's republic of china, this morning presented his credentials to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

present on the occasion were ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and wang pu-ching, deputy director of the west asian and north african affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry; and azzeddine-bouhalila, first secretary of the tunisian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Woman Delegate Li Su-wen Arrives in New York

(NCNA-English United Nations, Jan. 9, 1974)

li su-wen, delegate of the people's republic of china to the 25th session of the u.n. commission on the status of women, arrived in new york by air this afternoon.

she was greeted at the airport by huang hua, permanent representative of china to the united nations.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Senegal Puts into Effect Law on 110-Mile Fishing Zone

(NCNA-English Dakar, Jan. 8, 1974)

senegal has put into effect the law stipulating its exclusive fishing zone of 110 sea miles beyond its territorial waters.

the law, approved by the senegalese national assembly in april 1972, came into effect on january 1 this year with the publication of the official gazzette of the senegalese government.

under the provisions of the law, only fishing boats of countries having specific agreement with senegal can operate in the zone. penalties will be imposed on any boats fishing in the zone illegally.

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* NATIONAL *
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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Letter and Excerpts from the Diary of a Primary School Pupil

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 28, 1973)

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Note:

The Pei-ching Jih-pao of December 12 published the letter and excerpts from the diary of Huang Shuai, a little red soldier, with a note added. These are reprinted below for comrades to study and examine.

The fact that Huang Shuai has dared to open fire at the pernicious influence of the revisionist line in education graphically shows the revolutionary spirit of the younger generation nurtured by Mao Tse-tung's thought. There are many such young people and children in our country today, numbered not in the thousands but tens of thousands.

In this movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, we should pay attention to grasping the actual struggle between the two classes, the two lines and the two ideologies, deepen education in ideological and political lines among leading cadres working in the field of education, revolutionary teachers and students and among parents, oppose revisionism and persist in a proletarian political orientation. Meanwhile, we should seriously sum up experience in the revolution and education, rely on activists who are determined to carry the proletarian revolution in education through to the end, unite all forces that can be united, unswervingly put Chairman Mao's thinking on education and the various related policies into practice, and insure that our young people grow up with even greater vigor and vitality.

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Pei-ching Jih-pao Editor's Note:

We wish to arouse discussions by warmly recommending to our readers the letter and excerpts from the diary of Huang Shuai (female), a little red soldier and fifth-grade pupil at the Chungkuan village No. 1 Primary School in the Heitien district. In the revolutionary spirit of going against the tide, this 12-year-old primary school pupil pinpointed a key question in the revolution in education, that is, the poisonous influence of the revisionist line is far from being eliminated in education, and the traditional ideas hold on tenaciously.

Under the excellent situation of the thoroughgoing development of the revolution in education, we must never forget the protracted and complex nature of the struggle between the two lines and the two ways of thinking on the educational front. Although the question raised by Huang Shuai touched directly on only "the schoolmaster's authority," the poisonous influence of the revisionist line on the educational front goes far beyond that. Acute struggles also exist in such questions as the relation between politics and work, going to the mountains and the countryside, sending workers, peasants and soldiers to universities, the "May 7" road, running schools with open doors, the examination system, the ideological remolding of teachers and schools under the leadership of the working class, and we must continue to fight hard. In this struggle, the revolutionary teachers and pupils are comrades-in-arms fighting in the same trench. They should learn from each other, support each other and unite to open fire on the revisionist line in education. It is hoped that we can all become promoters of progress in the revolution in education and oppose those promoters of retrogression. We must become the motivating force and not the obstructing force, and must not by any means stand opposite to the movement.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "The proletarian revolution in education should be carried out by relying on the masses of the revolutionary students, teachers and workers in the schools, by relying on the activists among them, namely those proletarian revolutionaries who are determined to carry the great proletarian revolution through to the end." As long as there are many activists like Huang Shuai, there is great hope for carrying out the revolution in education through to the end. The leading cadres and revolutionary teachers in the schools, including comrades who have shortcomings in the revolution in education or who have blundered but are willing to rectify their mistakes, must energetically throw themselves into this struggle, resolutely support the revolutionary newborn things emerging from the revolution in education, enthusiastically welcome and support these adorable revolutionary young fighters, and help them forever advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. We must conscientiously study the documents of the 10th Party Congress and implement the spirit of the 10th Party Congress. We must arm our brains with the Party's basic line, thoroughly criticize Lin Piao, rectify the style of work and criticize revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook. Under the centralized leadership of the Party and on the foundation of raising our awareness of the two-line struggle, we must sum up our work, do a good job in struggle-criticism-transformation on the educational front and heighten our vigilance against the backwash of revisionism. In the struggle, we must seriously implement the Party's policies, strictly distinguish between the two types of contradictions which differ in nature, distinguish the correct from the erroneous and integrate the revolutionary spirit with the

scientific attitude. In the revolution in education, we must also pay attention to supporting the proletarian teaching system, discipline and order set up in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in education. We hope that the cadres, teachers and students of the universities, middle and primary schools will submit articles to us on their experiences and insights obtained in this struggle, and even essays criticizing the various erroneous viewpoints and tendencies, so that wide and thorough discussions can be unfolded in the newspaper, thus giving impetus to the development of the revolution in education.

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The Letter

I am a pupil in Class No. 2 of the 5th Grade at the Chungkuan Village No. 1 Primary School. In September, I was inspired after listening to the Red Guard Program which reported the accomplishments of the Red Guards in helping their teachers at the Lanchou No. 14 Middle School. I then wrote three essays in my diary to give suggestions to my teacher. Instantly, the relation between the teacher and myself became strained. The teacher criticized me for "pulling down the stage of the teacher," "harming the prestige of the teacher" and "maliciously attacking the teacher." I thought that the teacher was "suppressing democracy" and "hitting back in retaliation." The class was this week full of hustle and bustle. The teacher's main task during lessons was to incite my classmates to repudiate me, and whenever I attended class, I was bound to face a rectification. With an angry stare, the teacher pounded on the desk and said, "Up to now, I still openly call upon our fellow pupils to alienate themselves from Huang Shuai." "People who run together with Huang Shuai take the wrong stand." A wallpaper was also posted in class and a roll call made to criticize my diary. Normally the wallpaper is changed every day, but the teacher announced that this wallpaper would be posted for a week. He also expressed his "gratitude" to the wallpaper group. Under the leadership of the teacher, my classmates have recently constantly jeered and mocked at me, and vociferously attacked me on all sides. There were even individual classmates voicing the slogan for "toppling and discrediting me by criticism."

I am a little red soldier and I love the Party and Chairman Mao. In the diary, I have only articulated what I feel at heart and I admit that there are shortcomings in the diary, such as the inappropriate use of individual words which have challenged the authority of the teacher. But in the past two months, the teacher has clung to this and refused to let go. For many days, I have lost my appetite for food and cried aloud in my sleep at night. However, I have not been subjugated and have repeatedly raised suggestions.

What wrong have I done? Are we children of the Mao Tse-tung era to be made to act like slaves under the "schoolmaster's absolute aurhority" created by the old educational system?

Huang Shuai, pupil in Class No. 2 of the 5th Grade at the Chungkuan Village No. 1 Primary School, Haitien District
October 21, 1973

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Excerpts from the Diary

September 5, 1973

Today my classmate XXX committed a mistake. When the teacher questioned him, he was indifferent and did not seem to admit his mistake. On seeing his attitude, I unconsciously smiled. The teacher asked me to stand up and criticized me for having smiled. I humbly accepted his criticism on this point and promised to rectify my mistake. But the teacher said, "Some classmates reported that you and XXX ..... and that you love at heart to be scolded by XXX" I cannot accept this. I can swear that apart from his scolding me and my arguing with him, I have never teased him. Please criticize and correct any mistakes in my diary today.

*

September 7, 1973

Today XXX did not observe classroom discipline and made some minor movements. The teacher asked him to come forward and said, "I really want to knock your head with the pointer." This sentence of yours was inappropriately said. The pointer is to aid you in your teaching, and is not to be used by you for hitting the head of a pupil. I feel that you are more inclined to harshly criticize the pupils than to give them patient assistance. Can ideological problems be solved by pounding on the desk and angry stare? I hope that you can patiently help the pupils correct their errors and pay more attention to what you say.

*

September 28, 1973

Today, the teacher criticized me for having given him suggestions. Sorry, if I have suggestions in the future, I still have to raise them. For example, it was idealism when the teacher repudiated me today for feigning illness. XXX had lost his chair and had to stand during the lesson. The arithmetic teacher gave XXX the chair used by the teacher in class. Such a spirit of showing concern for the pupils merits our study. In the third period, you should not have snatched back the chair for your own use.

*

October 13, 1973

Today, XXX gave the teacher suggestions during the lesson. The teacher said that I had given the lead in this, and said that I raised suggestions purely for pulling down the stage and lowering the prestige of the teacher. The pupils should properly accept the criticism of the teacher, but the teacher should also calmly consider the suggestions of the pupils.

*

October 18, 1973

Today, the teacher again criticized me in class. I can accept some of the teachers' views, but there are many which I cannot accept, such as "Huang Shuai, you can really take the command, you can take the command even when you are young, in fact you take too much command." If this is not sarcasm, what is it? In addition, you said, "Huang Shuai is not allowed to play basketball from now on"... I feel that this is all the more a retaliatory act.

*

October 19, 1973

Recently I have been repudiated every day by the teacher and classmates. Quoted below is the language used by the teacher in his criticism of me, "According to what the masses outside the school said: a person who goes against the tide has emerged in Chungkuan Village No. 1 Primary School. The scoundrel! This has been pased round even to the society." "In this struggle, you cannot become a figure like Chang T'ieh-sheng." "Up to now, I still call upon the pupils to criticize the mistakes of Huang Shuai, not to follow her heels, but to alienate her." "Huang Shuai, you cannot achieve good results by turning things upside down."

* * *

RESERVE GRAIN

Strive To Store Grain Everywhere

by

Hung Ch'iao (洪 桥)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 27, 1973)

An Excellent Situation on the Food Grain Front

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, an excellent situation unknown before has emerged on the food grain front in our country since the great proletarian cultural revolution.

With the mass movement for "learning from Tachai in agriculture" launched in depth in the broad countryside, and a countrywide bumper harvest reaped in agriculture, there was a rapid increase in grain output and typical examples of high yields on large tracts of land steadily came to the fore. The grain output of the whole country in 1971 rose to 492,000 million catties and more than 500 hsien reported an average per-mow grain yield reaching or surpassing the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development." Inspired by the spirit of the 10th Party Congress and spurred by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, our country again wrested a bumper harvest in agricultural production in 1973. The total grain output surpassed that of the year of bumper harvest in 1971 and set a new record in annual yield in history.

On the foundation of the development of production, the livelihood of the people has gradually improved and the level of grain consumption is gradually raised. The three provinces of Hopei, Shantung and Honan, and the regions north of Kiangsu and Anhwei which were historically short of grain have become self-supporting in grain and have for the first time accomplished the task of "changing the situation in which grain has to be transported north from the south." The state grain reserves are gradually increasing. Many production brigades have reserve grain and a considerable number of families of the commune members have surplus grain. Such achievements represent changes of strategic significance on the grain front in our country. They are the results of the arduous struggles of the people of the whole country and represent the great victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The Lin Piao anti-Party clique vainly attempted to negate the great proletarian cultural revolution, the excellent situation on the grain front brought about by the great proletarian cultural revolution and the great achievements of the socialist revolution and socialist construction. They slandered that our "national economy is at a standstill" and that "the peasants are short of food and clothing."

Blatant slanders can not erase the real brilliance. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, we have successfully completed the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production, established new socialist relations of

production and liberated the productive forces, thus giving impetus to the rapid development in industrial and agricultural production. "The great proletarian cultural revolution is a strong motivation force for the development of productive forces in our society." Through the great proletarian cultural revolution, more rapid progress has been made in industrial and agricultural production. Our country has been built into a prosperous socialist country at the initial step, and the livelihood of our people has greatly improved.

"'Facts are tenacious things' which you must pay attention to, no matter you are willing or not." Since the founding of the People's Republic, the grain output has more than doubled; cotton yarn and textile and other light industrial products have increased several times or even over ten times. The products of heavy industry have registered even a greater margin of increase. Can this be described as a "standstill in the national economy"? The progressive rate of increase in grain output has averaged almost 4 percent per annum since the founding of the People's Republic and around 5 percent in the past ten years. The people are provided with food, clothing and employment. Where do we find "peasants short of food and clothing"?

The criminal aim of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique in slandering that our "national economy is at a standstill" and that "the peasants are short of food and clothing" was to foment discontent among the masses against the Party, advocate the distribution and consumption of all grain, sabotage the grain reserves, wreck the socialist economic base, reinstate the system of ownership of the landlord and bourgeois classes, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. However, their conspiracy would never succeed. Lin Piao and company dreamt of hindering the progress of history but in the end, they were crushed to smithereen by the great wheel of history rolling forward.

In close collaboration with the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, the Soviet revisionist Brezhnev renegade clique slandered that our country was in a "grain crisis." They asserted that as China was plagued by "over-population" "it is impossible to shatter the pair of steel pincers of hunger that pressed on the necks of the Chinese people for the past centuries by means of simple and crude techniques and the enthusiasm of the masses." This reactionary fallacy is not anything new but a refurbished version of the fallacy uttered by US Secretary of State Acheson more than 20 years ago. At that time Acheson was of the opinion that the over-population in China was a "pressure which could not be borne" and that "up to now, no government has been able to solve the problem" of feeding the people. Chairman Mao had long ago vigorously rebutted this reactionary fallacy. He pointed out, "Of all things in the world, people are the most precious. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, as long as there are people, every kind of miracle can be performed." "Revolution plus production can solve the feeding problem." The practice of the Chinese people has proved this to be a great truth. Since the liberation of the whole country 24 years ago, the population in our country has increased by over 50 percent, but the grain output has more than doubled. Thus the rate of the increase of grain production has exceeded the rate of the population increase, and there has been great improvement in the state of grain consumption by the people. A reliable supply of food is guaranteed and there are also specific grain reserves. Where is the shadow of the "grain crisis"?

Undeniably, our present level of mechanized farming is still comparatively low. However, with a correct Marxist-Leninist line and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we have fully mobilized the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of people to conquer natural adversities, overcome soil problems, harness the mountains and rivers, change nature and constantly increase production. We have thus become self-sufficient in grain and have grain in reserve. With the improvement of the level of mechanized farming from now on, our grain situation will become better and better. Messrs. Soviet revisionists, are there not many farm machines in your place? Then why hasn't your agriculture passed the test and solved the grain problem after so long a period? The most fundamental reason is that you have a company of capitalist-roaders in power. You carry out the revisionist line which has brought grave damage to the rural collective economy in Russia and restored capitalism in the Soviet Union. This is your incurable disease.

The Great Significance of Storing Grain Everywhere

Under the situation of bumper harvests, serious implementation of Chairman Mao's great instructions: "Dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony" and "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," doing a good job in the distribution of and economy on grain to increase the grain reserves is of great significance toward consolidating and developing the fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Storing grain everywhere is a consistent thought of Chairman Mao's and the correct path of relying on the masses to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building up grain reserves. As early as 1933, Chairman Mao pointed out the necessity of building everywhere granaries in preparedness against natural disasters." During the bitter years of the revolutionary wars, the broad masses of armymen and people in the revolutionary bases made intense efforts to develop production. They practiced economy, increased the reserves, relied on "millet plus the rifle" to overthrow the reactionaries at home and abroad and eventually won a thoroughgoing victory in the new democratic revolution. In the period of socialist revolution and socialist construction, Chairman Mao again taught us, "It is necessary to have grain in reserve, to store some every year so that the reserve will increase, year by year." "Dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere and never seek hegemony."

Grain must be stored "everywhere." The country must have reserve grain, the rural people's communes, production teams and families of commune members must also have reserve grain, and grain should be stored with the people. Practice has shown that while the grain reserves of the country are gradually being increased, reliance on the collective economy of the people's communes and the strength of the broad masses of people to build up collective and individual grain reserves will increase the grain reserves of the entire society by a greater quantity and at a faster rate. In the past few years, many people's communes have reported reserves in all the production teams and surplus grain in all the households. Through self-reliance and adaptation to local conditions, a great number of "indigenous round granaries" and granaries of other types have been built, for the proper safekeeping of collective grain reserves, thus strengthening the collective economy. There are several million production teams in the

rural villages in our country, with over a hundred million rural households. So long as we further develop our socialist enthusiasm, increase production, insist on the practice of economy, store away some grain and continue to increase the grain reserves of the country, we can translate into reality the storage of grain everywhere at a faster rate.

Storing grain everywhere is Chairman Mao's strategic plan and an important aspect in the implementation of the great policy of "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people." Lenin pointed out more than once that imperialism meant aggression and war. Chairman Mao points out, "The danger of a new world war still exists and the people of all countries must get prepared. But revolution is the main trend in the world today." Under the present excellent situation, we can not forget that there is still the threat of subversion and aggression from imperialism and social imperialism. Therefore, we must maintain high vigilance against any war of aggression that imperialism may launch and particularly against any surprise attack on our country by Soviet revisionist social-imperialism and strengthen our preparedness against war in all fields. Grain is a necessity for the subsistence of the people as well as an important strategic material. The people and the army must first be fed and clothed before they can fight. Meanwhile, our country encompasses a vast territory with a wide range of climate, and disasters in local areas are usually difficult to avoid completely. In order to get prepared against war and against natural disasters, while we vigorously develop grain production, we must gradually increase the grain reserves and in years of bumper harvests it is the more necessary for us to store away some more grain under the prerequisite of meeting the demands of all quarters for grain. In this way, once the enemies invade us, there is grain everywhere in the vast territory in our country, from the north to the south and from the west to the east, to opportunely meet the needs of the army and feed the people, and support the war against aggression. When natural disasters are encountered, we can rely on our own strength to make arrangements for the livelihood of the people and rapidly resume and develop production. The storage of grain everywhere is an important guarantee for us to keep the initiative and forever occupy the invincible position in the war against aggression and in the struggle against natural disasters.

The storage of grain everywhere is of great significance toward strengthening the socialist economic base and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. Lenin pointed out, "The real foundation of the economy lies in grain reserves" and "without such reserves, the socialist policy is nothing more than a wish." Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy and grain is the foundation of this foundation. Men have to eat every day and no undertaking can be separated from grain, no matter whether it deals with industry, communications, education or capital construction. The storage of grain everywhere can insure the people of their livelihood needs under any conditions and provide a firm material basis for the planned development of the national economy and for the further consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Grasp the Line, Rely on the Masses and Seriously Store Grain Everywhere

"The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." To accomplish the strategic task of storing grain everywhere, we must adhere to the Party's basic line in the entire historical period of socialism and continue to do a good job in the criticism of Lin Piao and the rectification of the style of work. In the rural villages, we must closely link up the realities of class struggle and the struggle between the two roads and deepen the criticism of the ultra Right essence of the revisionist line of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, so that the broad masses of cadres and the people can more consciously adhere to the socialist road and oppose the capitalist tendencies. Through the campaign to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, we have given impetus to the deep-going development of the mass movement for "learning from Tach'ai in agriculture" and the development of agricultural production on a larger scale, made proper distribution of grain, stood firm on making economical consumption of grain and increased the grain reserves.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "The mass movement is necessary in all work. Things won't go without the mass movement." To have grain reserves everywhere, we must launch mass movements and seriously do a good job in all aspects of work.

1. Accelerate the pace of the development of agricultural production. Our country is a socialist country with a large population. In order to solve the problem of grain, we must insist on self-reliance, set our foothold in the country and vigorously develop production. After the liberation of the whole country more than 20 years ago, as a result of the arduous efforts of the people all over the country, our country has become self-sufficient in grain. We have also accumulated specific grain reserves and achieved great results. In the wake of the development of national construction and further improvement in the livelihood of people, there will be an increasing demand for grain. We must therefore continue to practice the policy of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" and accelerate the pace of development of agricultural production. To develop agriculture we must take the road of Tach'ai. We must grasp the line, grasp class struggle, educate the peasants with Mao Tse-tung's thought and raise our socialist awareness. We must rely on our own efforts and brave arduous struggles, work hard for the revolution, further improve farm capital construction and strive to change the conditions for production. We must "take food grain as the key link to insure all-round development," handle well the relations of grain, cotton, oil-bearing crops, bast fibers, silk, tea, sugar, vegetables, tobacco, fruits, medicinal herbs and miscellaneous crops and make good arrangements for the distribution of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, subsidiary occupations and fisheries. We must continue to do a good job in raising pigs and accumulating manure and promote the faster development of grain production and other agricultural produce and by-products. We must make various trades give stronger support to agriculture, and raise the level of agricultural mechanization and scientific farming. In this way, low yield can become high yield, the high-yield units will give still higher yield, and the storage of grain everywhere can gradually be realized.

2. Give due consideration to the interests of the three sides--the state, the collective and the individual. In the distribution of grain, how much should be requisitioned by the state,how much should be kept by the people's communes and production teams and how much should be allocated to the commune members represents an important question of policy. If the state requisitions so great an amount of grain as to form a burden beyond the ability of the peasants to shoulder, it will affect the enthusiasm of the peasants and the development of agricultural production. On the contrary, if the commune members are allocated too much grain and the grain which should be requisitioned is not requisitioned, it will affect the grain supply for the inhabitants in the cities and towns and the development of national construction. Therefore, undue partiality for one side does not work. "The interests of the state, the collective and the individual should be taken into account." When distributing grain in various areas, we must not only consider the local needs, but also think of the needs of the people in the whole country. We must correctly handle the relations between the part and the whole, make overall planning with due consideration for all parties concerned, and make suitable arrangements.

3. Look ahead and look back, and make up for poor harvests in years of rich harvests. Since the liberation of the whole country, subsequent to the development of farm capital construction, the power to resist natural adversities in agriculture in our country has been greatly increased. But at present, there is still no complete control over natural disasters and the condition of an imbalance between rich and poor harvests still exists in grain production. In the past 20 years and more, bumper harvests had been reaped in most of the years, but there were also years with poor harvests. Even in the years of rich harvests, there were some localities afflicted by natural disasters, and in areas with multiple crops, there were seasons of poor harvests. Therefore, when making arrangements for grain, both the rich and poor harvests must be taken into account. In the years, areas and seasons with rich harvests, the country must appropriately requisition more grain to make adjustments for the afflicted years, areas and seasons. During rich harvests, under the prerequisite of fulfilling the state requisition plans, insuring the availability of grain for agricultural production and making proper arrangements for the livelihood of the commune members, the people's communes and production teams should also appropriately store some grain to get prepared against natural disasters and against war.

4. The commodity grain which agriculture can provide must be able to cope with the increase in the non-agricultural population. Marx pointed out, "The number of workers engaged in processing industries and totally removed from agriculture (whom Stewart called 'free hands') depends on the quantity of agricultural produce which the agricultural workers can produce in excess of their own consumption." This means that the rate of development of industry and other construction undertakings is determined to a certain extent by the quantity of commodity grain and other agricultural by-products which agriculture can supply. At present, the level of agricultural production in our country is not high and the percentage of commodity grain is still comparatively low. If more people leave the countryside for cities, this will not only reduce the labor force for agricultural production be reduced, but also increase the rate of grain consumption by too great a margin, and the increase in grain reserves in the country will be affected. Therefore, while the various districts and departments make

arrangements for various construction undertakings, they must take into consideration the condition of commodity grain supplied by agriculture, so that development can be made according to plans. They must also strive to raise the productivity of labor so as to increase production without an increase or with a smaller increase in labor force. Meanwhile, the management of grain supplies should be strengthened so as to block the loopholes and insure rational supply. In this way, the national economy will be developed faster and the state grain reserves can also be gradually increased.

5. Insist on planned and economical consumption of grain. Chairman Mao teaches us, "To make China rich and strong needs several decades of intense efforts, which will include, among other things, the efforts to practice strict economy and combat waste, i.e., the policy of building up our country through diligence and frugality." Under the present condition that the level of grain production is still not high and the grain supply is still far from ample, the practice of economy must be upheld so as to gradually store up grain everywhere. Ours is a big country with a large population. If each person saves some each day, many a little will make a mickle, and the country can save a large quantity of grain a year for increasing the reserves for the country, the collective and the individual. The experience of many communes and production teams shows that provided careful budgeting is observed, it is still possible to have surplus and increase the reserves, even though there is not much grain. On the contrary, if we are careless, reserves also cannot be built up even with more grain. Therefore, there is no room for ideological lethargy and slackness, and we must not forget to practice economy under the condition of rich harvests. "Every year the three things of harvesting, safekeeping and consumption must be grasped very tightly." We must practice careful harvesting and threshing to insure that each grain goes to the granary and no part of the crop is wasted even in a bumper harvest. There should be good management of grain to combat waste and avoid loss. We must persist in making planned and economical consumption of grain, and right after the grain is harvested, the practice of economy must be grasped tightly. "Economy must be practiced through hoarding." In wedding, funeral, auspicious occasions and the building of houses, it is necessary to advocate changing the existing customs and habits, and new things should be done in a new way. Extravagance and waste, and voluptuous eating and drinking should be opposed. Economy must be practiced both in town and country. It is necessary to effectively guarantee the town-dwellers, the market, the various trades and other circles of grain for consumption according to policy. Meanwhile, we must combat waste and pay attention to economy. Grain for industrial use must be drawn from wild starch plants and other sources, and whenever possible, the use of food grain should be reduced or totally eliminated. When the use of food grain proves to be unavoidable, we must strive to raise the rate of production and lower the consumption of grain.

6. Draw up plans and implement them properly. The storage of grain everywhere is a long-term combat task and must be integrated with the planned development of agricultural production. Concrete demands must be set for the grain reserves of the state, the collective and the individual, so that every one may have a clear goal to fight for and to attain. The storage of grain in the production brigades relies firstly on increased production and secondly on the practice of economy. The requisition of grain planned by the state cannot be

reduced and the food ration for the commune members cannot be affected. Grain reserves of the collective are mainly devoted to preparedness against war and natural disasters, and cannot be regarded as "mobile grain" for use at random. The management must be strengthened, with reliance on the supervision of the masses, and a proper system should be established. Serious, responsible poor and lower-middle peasants who love the collective should be elected as guards to realistically and properly safekeep the collective grain reserves. The grain departments at all levels must correctly implement the grain policy of the Party and energetically help the production teams in doing a good job in the distribution of grain. They must set up and strengthen the control system for grain reserves, pass on skills in safekeeping work, guide the construction of granaries, organize the exchange of experiences and give impetus to the development of grain storing work in society. Energetic support should be given to the production teams which request the country to safekeep their grain reserves.

Comrade Chou En-lai points out in his political report to the Party's 10th National Congress, "Under the excellent situation now prevailing at home and abroad, it is most important for us to run China's affairs well." Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, we must seriously implement the spirit of the 10th Party Congress and rely on the masses to energetically promote agriculture and grain reserves, strive to increase production, practice strict economy and make strenuous efforts for the "storage of grain everywhere."

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MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR WANG SHU-SHENG

Peking Holds Solemn Memorial Meeting for Comrade Wang Shu-sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1974)

comrade wang shu-sheng, member of the tenth central committee of the communist party of china, member of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-minister of national defence of the people's republic of china, member of the national defence council, second political commissar of the academy of military science of the chinese people's liberation army and second secretary of the c.p.c. committee of the academy, failing to respond to all medical treatment, died of illness in peking on january 7, 1974, at the age of 69.

a solemn memorial meeting was held this afternoon at the auditorium of the papaoshan cemetery for revolutionaries. a portrait of the late comrade wang shu-sheng was hung in the auditorium and below it was the urn containing his ashes, draped with the chinese p.l.a. flag.

in the auditorium were wreaths from the great leader chairman mao and the c.p.c. central committee.

there were also wreaths from comrades tung pi-wu, chu teh, chou en-lai, wang hung-wen, kang sheng, yeh chien-ying, li teh-sheng, chang chun-chiao, teng hsiao-ping, wei kuo-ching, liu po-cheng, chiang ching, hsu shih-yu, hua kuo-feng, wu teh, chen yung-kuei, yao wen-yuan, wu kuei-hsien, ni chih-fu and saifudin, as well as from the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, the state council, the ministry of national defence, the various general departments and services of the chinese p.l.a., the science and technology commission for national defence of the chinese p.l.a., the academy of military science, the military and political academy, the p.l.a. peking units, the peking garrison, the peking municipal party committee and the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

comrades yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, teng hsiao-ping, chi teng-kuei, wang tung-hsing, chen hsi-lien, li hsien-nien, su chen-hua, hsu hsiang-chien and nieh jung-chen attended the memorial meeting. they expressed warm sympathy with comrade wang shu-sheng's widow yang chu and his children.

yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, presided over the memorial meeting. hsu hsiang-chien, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the military commission, delivered a memorial speech.

comrade hsu hsiang-chien said: "comrade wang shu-sheng joined the communist party of china in 1926. he took part in the huangan-macheng uprising in hupeh province and enlisted in the chinese workers' and peasants' red army the following year. in the red army he served successively as battalion party representative, regimental detachment commander, regimental commander, divisional commander, army commander and deputy commander of the fourth front army of the red army. during the war of resistance against japanese aggression, he served successively as deputy commander and acting commander of the shansi-hopei-honan military area, deputy commander of the taihang military area and commander of the honan military area. during the war of liberation, he was successively commander and political commissar of the first column of the central plains military area and commander of the hupeh-honan military area. after nation-wide liberation, he was elected member of the c.p.c. eighth and ninth central committee and deputy to the first national people's congress, and served successively as second deputy commander and commander of the hupeh military area, third deputy commander of the central-south china military area and concurrently commander of the hupeh military area, director of the general ordinance department of the chinese p.l.a. and vice-president of the academy of military science.

"comrade wang shu-sheng was an outstanding member of the communist party of china. under the leadership of chairman mao and the party central committee, he remained loyal to the party and the people, studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought assiduously, implemented chairman mao's revolutionary line, lived a plain life, worked hard and perseveringly, behaved with honesty and sincerity, maintained close ties with the masses and served the people diligently, devoting his whole life to the revolutionary cause, in the protracted revolutionary wars and in socialist revolution and socialist construction over the past decades.

"the death of comrade wang shu-sheng bereft us of an old comrade, an old comrade-in-arms. it is a loss to our party and our army. while mourning over his death with deep grief, we should learn from comrade wang shu-sheng his revolutonary spirit and fine style of work and transform our grief into strength. under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao and the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, we should be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, and strive to accomplish the fighting tasks set forth by the tenth party congress and win new, greater victories."

also present at the memorial meeting were leading comrades of the chinese p.l.a. general departments, the science and technology commission for national defence of the p.l.a., military academies and institutes, various services and arms

of the p.l.a., the p.l.a. peking units and the peking garrison, the departments under the c.p.c. central committee, the state organs, the peking municipal party committee and the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and friends of the late comrade wang shu-sheng:

hsiang chung-hua, peng shao-hui, li ta, tien wei-hsin, chang tsung-hsun, kuo lin-hsiang, chang chih-ming, chang hsien-yueh, feng yung-shun, tao lu-chia, kao wei-sung, su yu, sung shih-lun, wang hsin-ting, liao han-sheng, peng fu-chiu, ho kuang-hua, yen kuei-yao, kuo hua-jo, kao ti-chien, wang yun-jui, han shuang-ting, hsiao ke, tang liang, hsiao ching-kuang, wang hung-kun, ma ning, fu chuan-tso, wu hsin-chuan, kung tsung-chou, liao cheng-mei, yu ching-shan, yao kuo-min, sung ching-sheng, chen shih-chu, li chen, liu hsien-chuan, tsui tien-min, chou shih-chung, huang wen-ming, chen hsien-jui, teng hai-ching, yang chun-sheng, chang ting-fa, ho cheng-wen, hu wei, pai hsiang-kuo, chang ju-kuang, lu nan-chiao, ho teh-ching, chou hsi-han, tu yi-teh, lu jen-tsan, cheng shih-tsai, li shou-hsuan, wu hsien-en, hsu shen-chi, lu jui-lin, wang tsung-huai and tan shan-ho; and

kuo yu-feng, keng piao, lo ching-chang, liu yu-fa, chu mu-chih, yu chiu-li, su ching, wang chen, chi peng-fei, liao cheng-chih, chiao kuan-hua, huang chen, fang chiang, tsou chia-hua, liu wei, chang kung-hsiu, wang cheng, li cheng-fang, huang chung-hsueh, wang yang, liu hsi-yao, liu hsiang-ping, wu ching-tung, ting kuo-yu, wan li, ma wen-po, chien hsin-chung, liu fang, li jen-lin, chao cheng-hung, kuo shu-shen and tseng chuan-liu.

also attending the meeting were more than 800 representatives of p.l.a. commanders and fighters.

at the end of the memorial meeting, the urn of comrade wang shu-sheng was placed at the papaoshan cemetery for revolutionaries.

after comrade wang shu-sheng passed away, comrades chou en-lai, wang hung-wen, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, teng hsiao-ping, chi teng-kuei, wang tung-hsing, chen hsi-lien, li hsien-nien, su chen-hua, hsu hsiang-chien and nieh jung-chen, leading comrades of party, government and military departments and friends of the late comrade wang shu-sheng, went to the hospital to pay last respects to the remains of comrade wang shu-sheng. during comrade wang shu-sheng's hospitalization, leading comrades of the party, government and the chinese people's liberation army went to see him when he was seriously ill.

COLLECTED WORKS OF LU HSUN

"Collected Works of Lu Hsün" Off Press

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1974)

a new 20-volume edition of "collected works of lu hsun" has come off the press.

the collection, printed by the people's literature publishing house, follows the edition prepared by the lu hsun memorial committee in 1938. the first ten volumes cover lu hsun's own writings and the rest are a collection of his translations of foreign works. errors in the old edition were corrected.

twenty-four of lu hsun's works were issued in separate volumes by the same publishing house toward the end of last year. the new editions of these works include "essays of demi-concession studio", "semi-frivolous talk", "bad luck", "outline history of chinese fiction", "call to arms" and "wandering".

the people's literature publishing house is now preparing a selection of lu hsun's works that criticize the reactionary ideology of the confucian school. the book, entitled "selection of lu hsun's works criticizing confucius and repudiating confucianism", will also come off the press.

RURAL CADRES

North China Rural Cadre Reviews Changes in His Village

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Jan. 12, 1974)

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once poor village in north china has multiplied its grain production 8.5 times since the peasants there formed an agricultural producers' co-operative in the autumn of 1952. the peasants rely on the strength of the collective economy to plant trees, terrace land and built irrigation works in the mountains.

in the yenshan mountains 150 kilometres east of peking, shashihyu, or "the rocky valley", is a production brigade

of a people's commune in tsunhua county, hopei province. in a recent interview with hsinhua, the 60-year-old secretary of the brigade party branch, chang kuei-shun, reviewed their struggle against nature. he said:

our brigade has 130 households with a total population of 686. there are 53 hectares of farmland and 27 hectares of orchards. before liberation, apart from the reactionary kuomintang rule and the ruthless exploitation by the local landlords, we suffered from a lack of water and an excess of rocks. we worked dry, tiny pockets of land with very thin topsoil. most families were hired farmhands or went begging.

feudal land ownership was abolished during the land reform after liberation but our life remained pretty hard because the private individual economy did not have enough strength to cope with nature. the state had to provide us with relief grain, money and clothing.

we organized ourselves into mutual-aid teams in 1951 in response to chairman mao's call "get organized exclamation" the teams later grew into a co-operative. as members of the co-operative, we peasants pooled land, draught animals and other big means of production as shares for collective use. thus, we were able to begin our mountain-and-water-control projects under a unified plan, which included afforestation of barren hills, terracing slopes and looking for water resources.

the afforestation went side by side with our efforts to increase grain output on the small plots until we could join them. we started with 5.3 hectares on a mountain. but the survival rate of trees was 2 to 3 per cent. we tried two more times and succeeded on the fourth. we later planted fruit trees on the langwa mountain, or "a place haunted by wolves", which was studded with the tips of what we call "sleeping cow" boulders. to many, it looked too rocky. a shock brigade composed of party and youth league members worked three days, digging out boulders for tree holes one metre each in diametre and depth and combing the mountain for soil to fill in. other villagers saw that it worked and joined in. the group grew from three dozen people to over one hundred. some 5,000 apple trees were planted.

some of us visited the national agricultural exhibition in peking in 1957, where i saw chairman mao's note on a document, which reads: "transform china in the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains." the fable goes that there was an old man, known as "foolish old man", in north china in ancient time who led his sons in levelling the two mountains in front of his house, in spite of derisive remarks by another old man, known as the "wise old man". here, chairman mao uses this fable to encourage us to work with the same spirit.

back home, we members of the party branch decided to terrace all the sloping land in seven years. when we raised the matter to the villagers at a meeting, most of them were enthusiastic. but a well-to-do peasant said that the project was impossible. "my family has lived here for generations, but was never able to put up a single embankment. so how can you?" he asked. he also challenged us to remove the two hillocks in front of his house. lacking confidence in the strength of the co-op, he had withdrawn from it twice, and rejoined it a third time when he saw that production in the co-op was rising steadily. some people present at the meeting were discouraged by his remarks and fell silent. after the meeting, those who were for the plan decided to take up his challenge. so, we carried on our routine production work by day and dug at the hillocks with hoes and picks at night. the hillocks were gone three months later and in their place appeared a plot of farmland, 0.2 hectares in area. that was the biggest plot we had ever had and was really quite something in the eyes of the villagers who used to say: "a straw hat is more than big enough to cover a plot". the villagers gathered in celebration of the fact that the spirit of the foolish old man had borne fruit in shashihyu. towards the end of the meeting, the head of the women's federation in the village declared: "since we women are expected to hold up half of the heaven, we are going to build a dam to check mountain torrents." they worked in three shifts round the clock and completed the project in three weeks before international working women's day on march 8. we again got the villagers together and asked them if the plan could be carried out. convinced, the conservative peasant this time said: "i've never seen such enthusiasm in our village. if we go on like this, we can make the plan work."

a people's commune was set up in 1958 and shashihyu became one of its production brigades. relying on the superiority of the people's commune resulting from its bigger scale and greater economic strength, we pushed our terracing project forward even faster. we terraced 13 hectares of the poorest land in a little more than one year after the commune was set up. all the sloping land had been terraced by 1963 and the embankment faced with stone. the original 23,000 plots were merged into 6,629 and another 27 hectares were added. grain yield that year rose to 3.84 tons per hectare from 0.95 tons at the time of co-operation.

some others and i visited the tachai production brigade in 1964 after chairman mao issued the call: "in agriculture, learn from tachai." we were very impressed by the high socialist consciousness and hard-working spirit of the people there. crops were doing well in our village that summer when a hailstorm struck and damaged everything. a heavy rainfall the next day washed away

seven hectares of topsoil and swept away many embankments. following tachai's example in combating a serious flood the previous year, we declined the state assistance that was offered, restored the fields and quickly re-sowed them. in autumn we had the biggest harvest in our history.

a really bad drought hit the following year, without a soaking rain for 253 days. we beat it after working 83 days at a stretch, carrying in water by shoulder pole from 2.5 kilometres away at first and 7.5 kilometres later. someone estimated that we had walked a total of 200,000 kilometres.

we worked even harder as the movement to learn from tachai went deeper. in the winter of 1965, 100 young people created one mou (15 mou equals one hectare) of land on a rocky mountain slope by peeling back stratified rocks and filling in the plot with 2,000 baskets of soil carried from 2.5 kilometres away since soil is scarce in our area. we erected a stone slab there, which reads: "walking 10,000 li (2 li equals one kilometre) and carrying in 1,000 tan (one tan equals two baskets) of soil to create one mou; growing high-yield crops on sheer rockbed". we did this in the hope that future generations would keep alive the spirit of the foolish old man. other villagers followed suit. we had created 23 such plots by the spring of 1966.

that spring we also achieved a major success in meeting our needs for drinking water. having failed to find underground water within the borders of our brigade, we dug a well in a neighbouring brigade with its consent. water was pumped 120 metres up across a mountain notch and through a 1,300-metre-long pipeline to our village.

we had been scourged by drought for generations. we used to go 2.5 kilometres downhill for drinking water. before liberation a bride from another village, not realizing how difficult it was to carry water from afar, was about to pour the water out of the basin after she had washed her clothes, when she was stopped by her mother-in-law, who used the water a second time for washing her coat. the water was finally used to mix pig feed.

soon after liberation we started to look for water. a class enemy spread the lie that only a geomancer could find water. some elderly superstitious people were misled. so we deliberately asked a person who had lived off the gullible by geomancy before liberation to come. of course he did not find water. the masses learned a good lesson and turned back to drill a storage pond through rocky mountain slope to intercept mountain torrents. 12 metres in depth and 17 metres in diameter, the pond was finished in five winters and six springs, involving 13,000 workdays. we were very happy that the pond could supply us with drinking water for half of the year.

we had dug 21 wells altogether before 1966, but all were dry. hardened by the difficulties, we kept up. when one well was proved unpromising, we moved elsewhere to continue the search.

the workers of a well-drilling team struck a water-bearing stratum near our village in 1968 and drilled a 97-metre-deep well. two others were added in late 1972 and early 1973. a fourth is under construction, undertaken by villagers equipped with chisels and an improvised hoisting machine. our sustained efforts are creating an irrigation network, with the water climbing up and circling the once dry mountain slopes.

tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the cadres and members of our brigade have become more determined to build our village into a new socialist one in the spirit of hard work. the construction is being done even faster. we have over the years made major improvements on 40 hectares of terraced land, replacing the old stone embankments with sturdier ones. we have continued to add topsoil and merge plots in order to create conditions for mechanized ploughing and better irrigation. to facilitate bringing soil into our valley, 27 militiamen drove a 254-metre-long tunnel, wide enough for motor vehicles, through a mountain in eight months from may 1971 instead of 18 months as planned. this cut the distance by four-fifths.

the success encouraged us to start another project in the winter of 1972. we turned a 270-metre-long section of a gully into a stone-lined culvert. the fields on both sides were thus linked to form a 2-hectare man-made "plain". the biggest plot we had 15 years earlier was 0.2 hectares. we are now busy with two similar projects.

we have kept digging at the mountains over the past 21 years. total stone and earth work is estimated at one million cubic metres. better farming conditions plus improved farming methods led to a very good harvest in 1973, with total grain output hitting 300 tons.

three-fourths of the 80 hectares of barren mountains are now covered with trees, with the remainder reserved as grazing grounds for cattle. the fruit trees yield 135 tons annually, accounting for more than 30 per cent of the brigade's total income.

the collective economy of our brigade is expanding and the living standards of the commune members are constantly rising. after overfulfilling the state grain delivery quota for 1973, the brigade stored 75 tons as public reserve, the figure being double the total yearly yield two decades earlier. all the families have moved into new brick houses and have bank savings. eightyfive per cent of the families have bicycles and many have radio sets and sewing machines. in the old days, none in our village was literate. now all school-age children are at school.

RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Commune Clinic in Southwest China Mountainous Area

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Jan. 11, 1974)

the whole-hearted service of the doctors at a commune clinic in southwest china's szechwan province has won warm praises from local peasants.

the doctors tour the machia people's commune in mountainous pingwu county all year round to serve the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members.

two doctors once walked 25 kilometres to the chienfeng production brigade. besides vaccinating the village children, they treated general complaints, did ordinary operations and gave needle treatment. in the evening they operated on a peasant who suffered from an ulcer on the back.

on his way home from a house call, doctor yang hsiu-huai saw an old poor peasant painfully lying by the roadside, two hands on his stomach, obviously suffering from an acute stomach ache. the doctor gave him needle treatment to alleviate his pain and then took him to the commune clinic for further treatment.

"the doctors have all our medical histories in their minds," the local peasants remarked. the commune doctors are well acquainted with the health conditions and complaints of every peasant in the locality.

the doctors always do their utmost to save patients in critical conditions. one evening a patient suffering from intestinal obstruction was carried on a stretcher to the clinic. he was in a coma because of severe dehydration. the doctors decided to send him to the district hospital 25 kilometres away. some doctors escorted the patient to ensure his safety. with a lantern-carrying doctor leading the way, they negotiated zigzag, steep mountain paths to reach the district hospital. the patient recovered after days of treatment at the hospital.

TRANSPORTATION

New Advances in China's Transport

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1974)

china registered a 60 per cent increase in freight traffic by rail, road and water in 1973 compared with 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution began.

guided by the general policy for the development of the national economy, namely, "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor", chinese transport workers last year rushed enormous quantities of chemical fertilizer, farm machinery and other goods to the countryside. they delivered badly-needed material in good time to areas hit by drought or other natural adversities. all this contributed to china's rich harvests for the 12th straight year.

the transport workers also gave priority to goods needed in the iron and steel industry, so as to ensure a balanced development of the national economy.

china has expanded her means of transport through mass efforts and self-reliantly. since the start of the cultural revolution, railway construction has progressed at a pace without precedent in china's history, particularly in central-south, southwest and northwest china. under unified planning by the central authorities, some provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have undertaken to build local rail networks. central china's honan province has constructed more than 900 kilometres of narrow-gauge rail lines, two-thirds of them being built since 1966.

china produced four times as many locomotives, passenger coaches and freight cars last year as in 1965. the commission of several rolling stock plants in szechwan and kweichow, southwest china, has led to a better distribution of this industry.

the tonnage of ships built by china in each of the last three years exceeded the total tonnage built in the preceding decade. seven river ports have been added or expanded in the middle and upper reaches of the yangtze, with an aggregate increase of 5.7 million tons for their handling capacity. rapidly flowing rivers in the highland provinces of yunnan, kweichow and szechwan have been improved, and the mileage navigable to motor boats is now more than double that for 1965.

motor roads have been built in many of the former out-of-the-way mountainous areas. seventyseven per cent of all rural people's communes in china are now accessible to motor vehicles. this helps promote local industrial and farm production and improve the life of the people.

INDUSTRIAL GOODS FOR AGRICULTURE

China Makes More Industrial Goods for Agricultural Use

(NCNA-English - Peking, Jan. 11, 1974)

china's output of chemical fertilizer, tractors and six other major items of industrial products for agricultural use showed a big rise in 1973 as a result of the implementation by industrial departments of the general principle for developing the national economy: "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor".

output of tractor and diesel engine parts, wheel barrows, walking tractors and combine harvesters in january-november was between 35 and 53 per cent higher than in the corresponding 1972 period. output of chemical fertilizer, tractors, diesel engines and water pumps rose by at least 23 per cent and insecticides 13 per cent. more rolled steel, cement and electricity were supplied to the countryside than in any previous year.

in the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work, cadres and workers on the industrial front assiduously studied the party's general principle for developing the national economy and came to understand the importance of supporting agriculture better. they gave priority to producing means of production for agriculture.

the industrial departments repeatedly sent people to the countryside to study the demand in rural areas and organized production of goods that suit local conditions. large numbers of well-drilling equipment and pumps were made for 14 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in northern china to help combat prolonged dry spells. a record number of 300,000 wells were sunk in these areas in 1973. shanghai turned out 300 sets of small synthetic ammonia producing equipment in the last three years, each with an annual capacity of 3,000 tons.

many industrial enterprises helped each other in technology and equipment to step up production of goods for agriculture. changchou city of kiangsu province turned out more than 10,000 walking tractors in 1973, as against 600 a year before the great proletarian cultural revolution began in 1966. this was achieved through the socialist cooperation of 19 factories under the unified leadership of the city party committee.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND JAPAN

Teng Hsiao-ping and Liao Cheng-chih Meet Japan Liberal Democratic Party Young Diet Members Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1974)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, and liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, here today met the japan liberal democratic party young diet members delegation led by takeo kimura, liberal democratic member of the house of representatives. hosts and guests had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were chang hsiang-shan, lin li-yun and sun ping-hua, as well as yuichi hayashi, minister of the japanese embassy here.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1974)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, here today met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the friendship visiting group of the japan tribal liberation china research society. leader of the group is munetsugu yamano, and deputy leaders are masayoshi toda and shigeru nishii.

the group came to china on december 25, 1973 and arrived here on january 8 after touring other places.

Liu Hsueh-wen Meets and Fetes Delegation of Japanese Research Workers on Principles of Acupuncture Anesthesia

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1974)

liu hsueh-wen, secretary-general of the chinese medical association, met and feted a delegation of japanese research workers on the principles of acupuncture anesthesia yesterday. leader of the delegation is kenichi kobayashi, and deputy leader and secretary-general is sadao aikawa.

after its visit there, the delegation will tour southern china before leaving for home.

Teng Hsiao-ping and Liao Cheng-chih Meet Japanese Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1974)

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and the president of the china-japan friendship association liao cheng-chih met and had a friendly conversation here this morning with the japanese friendship delegation.

the leader of the delegation is sasaki kozo, former president of the japanese socialist party. adviser to the delegation is kubota tsurumatsu and its deputy leader is hirabayashi takeshi. both are members of the house of representatives of the socialist party.

present on the occasion were chang hsiang-shan, lin li-yun and sun ping-hua.

Japan Liberal Democratic Party Young Diet Members Delegation Leaves Peking to Visit Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 12, 1974)

the japan liberal democratic party young diet members delegation led by takeo kimura, liberal democratic member of the house of representatives, concluded its visit to peking and left here by air today to tour nanking, shanghai and kwangchow before leaving for home.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by liao cheng-chih, president, and chang hsiang-shan, vice-president, of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of departments concerned including lien kuan and sun ping-hua.

takeo kimura gave a return banquet here yesterday evening.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Statement by Spokesman of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1974)

not long ago, the saigon authorities in south viet nam made a brazen announcement putting more than ten islands of china's nansha islands, including nanwei and taiping, under the administration of south viet nam's phuoc.tuy province. this is a wanton infringement on china's territorial integrity and sovereignty.

like the hsisha, chungsha and tungsha islands, the nansha islands have always been china's territory. in recent years, the saigon authorities have intensified their encroachment upon some of the islands of the nansha and hsisha islands, noisily claimed sovereignty over them on many occasions and even put up so-called "sovereignty markers" on them. now the saigon authorities have further openly incorporated more than ten islands, including nanwei and taiping, into their bounds. this constitutes a new step designed for permanent seizure of china's nansha islands. this action of the saigon authorities cannot but arouse the indignation of the chinese government and people.

the government of the people's republic of china hereby reiterates that the nansha, hsisha, chungsha and tungsha islands are all part of china's territory. the people's republic of china has indisputable sovereignty over these islands. the natural resources in the sea areas around them also belong to china. the decision of the saigon authorities to incorporate nanwei, taiping and other islands of the nansha islands into south viet nam is illegal and null and void. the chinese government will never tolerate any infringement on china's territorial integrity and sovereignty by the saigon authorities.

Film Delegation from Democratic Republic of Vietnam Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1974)

the three-member film delegation from the democratic republic of viet nam led by phan trong quang, director of the cinema bureau under the ministry of culture, left here today to visit changsha and shaoshan before going home. the delegation had toured shanghai and nanking.

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